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Passive Activity Loss Disallowance Rules for Partners

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
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Loss Ordering – Three Limitations

- 1. Partnership or S corporation basis rules
- 2. At-risk rules
- 3. Passive loss rules

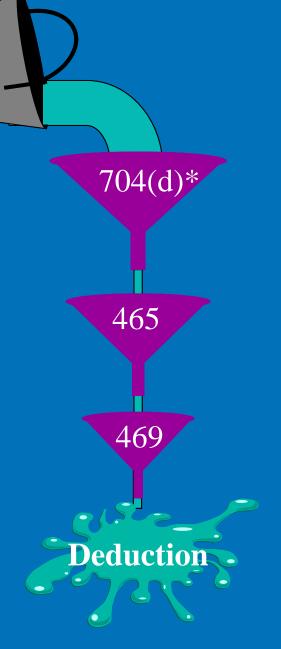
Ordering rule: first determine if there is sufficient basis, then whether the taxpayer is at-risk, and finally whether the losses are passive. If there is insufficient basis to absorb losses, then the other two limitations need not be considered.

Loss Limitations

Bucket O' Loss

A taxpayer can never deduct more than the amount that flows through from the prior limit

*Or basis calculated under another section of the Internal Revenue Code as appropriate



Passive Activity Loss Limitation

Aggregate losses from passive activities are allowed only to the extent of aggregate income from passive activities

- \$25,000 exception for active participation in rental real estate
 - Phases out for income over \$100,000 / \$150,000

Disallowed losses are carried forward

- No limit on carryforward
- Treated as losses incurred in the following year
- Suspended losses become non-passive on disposition of the activity

Taxpayers Subject to Section 469

Individuals

Estates and Trusts

Closely-held C corporations

Passive losses may offset active income but not portfolio income

Personal Service Corporations

Not partnerships or S corporations, but partners and shareholders may be subject on their distributive share

Categories of Income

Three primary types

- Active
- Passive
- Portfolio

Net income from each type fully taxable

Net loss from passive generally not deductible

- Special rental real estate allowance
- Deductible upon fully taxable disposition
- Oil and gas activity exception

IRS Nationwide

Definition of Passive Activity

Any trade or business in which taxpayer does not materially participate

Most rental activities (unless a "real estate professional")

For real estate professionals, a rental activity in which taxpayer does not materially participate

IRS Nationwide a MFORUM

Activities that are Not Rental

Short-term rentals

Average use: 7 or fewer days

Significant personal services

- Average use: 30 or fewer days with significant services

Extraordinary personal services

Rental incident to services

Incidental rentals

Nonexclusive customer use

Property provided to flow-through entities

Nonpassive Income

Portfolio income

Gain or loss from investment property

Income from intangibles created by taxpayer

Personal service income

Income from covenant not to compete

Tax refunds

Recharacterized income

Activity of trading personal property for the accounts of owners of the activity

Activity - Definition and Importance

An activity is generally an "economic unit" that segregates or combines business undertakings

 Must be determined based on all facts and circumstances

Grouping (or not grouping) undertakings affects ability to deduct losses

- Level of participation determined for each activity
- Suspended losses allowed upon disposition of entire (or substantial portion of) activity
- Separate tracking of passive loss and credit carryovers required for each activity

Restrictions on Groupings

Certain groupings not permitted

- Rental activities with other activities (unless one is insubstantial)
- Rental of real estate with rental of personal property
- Specific activities cannot be grouped by a limited partner: motion pictures, farming, leasing, oil and gas, geothermal deposits

Consistency Requirement

Taxpayer may not regroup activities in subsequent years unless the original grouping was clearly inappropriate or there has been a material change in facts

Commissioner may regroup if taxpayer's groupings fail to reflect appropriate economic units and primary purpose was to circumvent section 469



Seven Tests for Material Participation

More than 500 hours

Taxpayer's participation is substantially all

More than anyone else (and > 100 hours)

Significant participation activities exceed 500 hours

Nickel and dime test (5 of last 10 years)

Personal service activity (any 3 years)

Facts and circumstances (and > 100 hours)

What is Participation?

Regular, continuous, substantial involvement

Generally, any work in an activity done by an individual (or spouse) who owns an interest in the activity

Exceptions

- Work not customarily done by owners if principal purpose is avoidance of section 469
- Work done as investor unless involved in daily operations

Participation by Limited Partners

Generally considered passive, unless

- More than 500 hours
- Nickel and dime test
- Personal service activity

If limited partner also owns general partner interest, treated as general partner

Participation Tests and LLC Members

LLC members may have limited liability for legal purposes (similar to a limited partner) but be considered a general partner for passive activity loss purposes

Recent Cases

- *Garnett*, 132 TC 19
- Thompson, 104 AFTR2d 2009-5381 (Ct. CL.)
- Hegarty, TC Summ. Op. 209-153

Real Estate Professional Exception

Real estate professionals may treat all rental real estate activities as one activity

 Must qualify as a "rental" real estate activity under these rules

Election under section 469(c)(7)

- Made by attaching statement to return
- No requirement to disclose groupings (see Rev. Proc. 2010-13)

Definition of Real Estate Professional

More than ½ of personal services performed in trades or businesses are performed in real property trades or businesses in which the taxpayer materially participates; *and*

Such taxpayer performs more than 750 hours of services in real property trades or businesses in which taxpayer materially participates



Rental Real Estate Professional Exception

Personal services hours may include services working as an employee

In case of a joint return, one spouse must separately satisfy requirements

Extent of participation established by any reasonable means

Recharacterization of Net Income

Gains from formerly nonpassive activities
Rental of "nondepreciable" property
Equity-financed lending activity
Licensing intangible property
Incidental-to-development
Rentals to a related nonpassive activity
Significant participation activities

- Participation is > 100 hours but < 500 hours, and
- Total participation > 500 hours



Disposition by Sale or Exchange

Fully taxable transaction to unrelated party --All suspended losses are recognized

Fully taxable transaction to related party -Suspended losses not allowed until activity
acquired by an unrelated party

Installment sale -- Suspended losses recognized in same ratio as gain is recognized

Nontaxable exchange -- Suspended losses generally attach to replacement activity

Partial disposition -- If disposition of "substantially all" of an activity, taxpayer may treat that part as a separate activity



Other Dispositions

Gift -- Donor's losses eliminated; donee adds losses to basis

Death -- Suspended losses in excess of basis step-up upon death are allowed in final year

Divorce -- Same as gift

Abandonment -- Fully taxable transaction Distribution by estate or trust

- No deduction by estate or trust
- Increase basis of activity immediately before distribution



Other Considerations

Self charged interest rules

Working interest in oil and gas property held directly or through an entity that does not limit liability

Passive activity rules apply separately to each interest in a publicly traded partnership (PTP)

Consider alternative minimum tax adjustments

Worthlessness of partnership interest and complete disposition of activity rule

Activity Reporting

Rev. Proc. 2010-13 requires taxpayers subject to passive activity rules to disclose:

- New groupings of two or more activities or rental activities
- Addition of new activity to existing grouping
- Regrouping, where original grouping was clearly inappropriate or material change in facts
- Partnerships/S corporations disclose activities annually as per tax return instructions

Rev. Proc. effective for tax years beginning on or after January 25, 2010